

WASH. NAT'L CATHEDRAL

DRAWER 13

WASHINGTON IN GENERAL

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Washington, D.C.

National Cathedral

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Statue of Lincoln at Prayer





New Memorial to Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln is due for a major memorial at the Washington Cathedral, including an eight-foot heroic statue.

The Abraham Lincoln Bay will stand near the eventual site of the great west doors of the cathedral, exactly counterbalancing the George Washington Bay on the opposite side.

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean of the cathedral, announced the new plan today on the 101st anniversary of Lincoln's death.

Besides the focal statue, intended to correspond in height and character to that of George Washington, the bay will include stained glass windows illustrating highlights of Lincoln's career and symbolic stone carving.

As was the case with the Washington Bay, construction of the Lincoln Bay will offer admirers of the Civil War president an opportunity to participate through individual subscriptions.

No funds are yet available for completion and embellishment of the memorial.

Other Components

In addition to the statue, at an estimated cost of \$34,000, specific components include building stones at \$10 each; ornamented stones at \$25 each; three stone wall shields at \$70 each; two label mould terminations at \$325 each; three carved bosses at \$800 each, a \$2,000 lancet window; marble flooring at \$3,000; a carved tympanum at \$3,700, and one large window and three lancets, \$5,000 each.

The national group of sponsors includes many leading Lincoln students and admirers around the country.

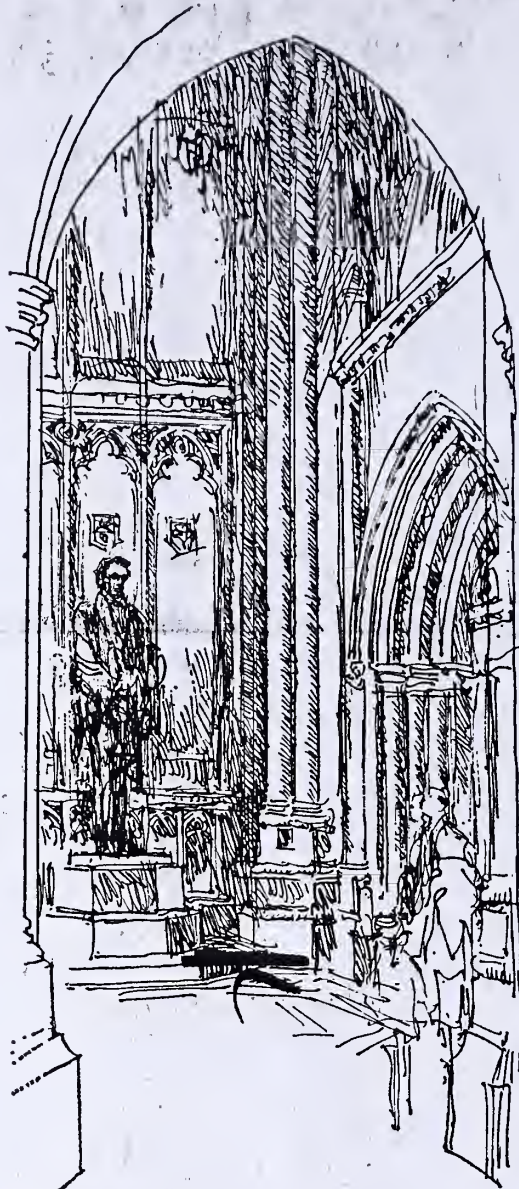
Among the sponsors are Elden E. Billings, past president of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia; Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary, United Nations; Rep. Paul Findley of the 20th District (Lincoln's) in Illinois.

David C. Mearns of the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission; Allan Nevins, historian; C. Percy Powell of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; Fred Schwengel, vice chairman of the U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission, and Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, a member of the board of governors of the D.C. Lincoln Group.

Sayre's Announcement

Announcing completion of the bay, of which the walls already are in place, as a Lincoln memorial, Dean Sayre said:

"Every generation of Lincoln's countrymen will build its own memorial to that man who was the prisoner of none. Some through social battle will be true to him, others through will."



Sketch of the Abraham Lincoln Bay.

INCOMPLETE

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Friday, April 15, 1966

Abe Lincoln and the Great Statue Shu

By Judith Martin

A bronze Lincoln, like a bad penny, keeps showing up at the National Cathedral, and nobody knows what to do with it.

A 9-foot, several-ton, finished figure of Abraham Lincoln, which the Cathedral's building committee has now rejected in several stages of development, stood in the Cathedral's Lincoln Bay yesterday, waiting to be crated up and sent to wherever the artist says she wants it. On the wall behind it are carved the words of Lincoln's farewell in Springfield: "No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of these people, I owe everything."

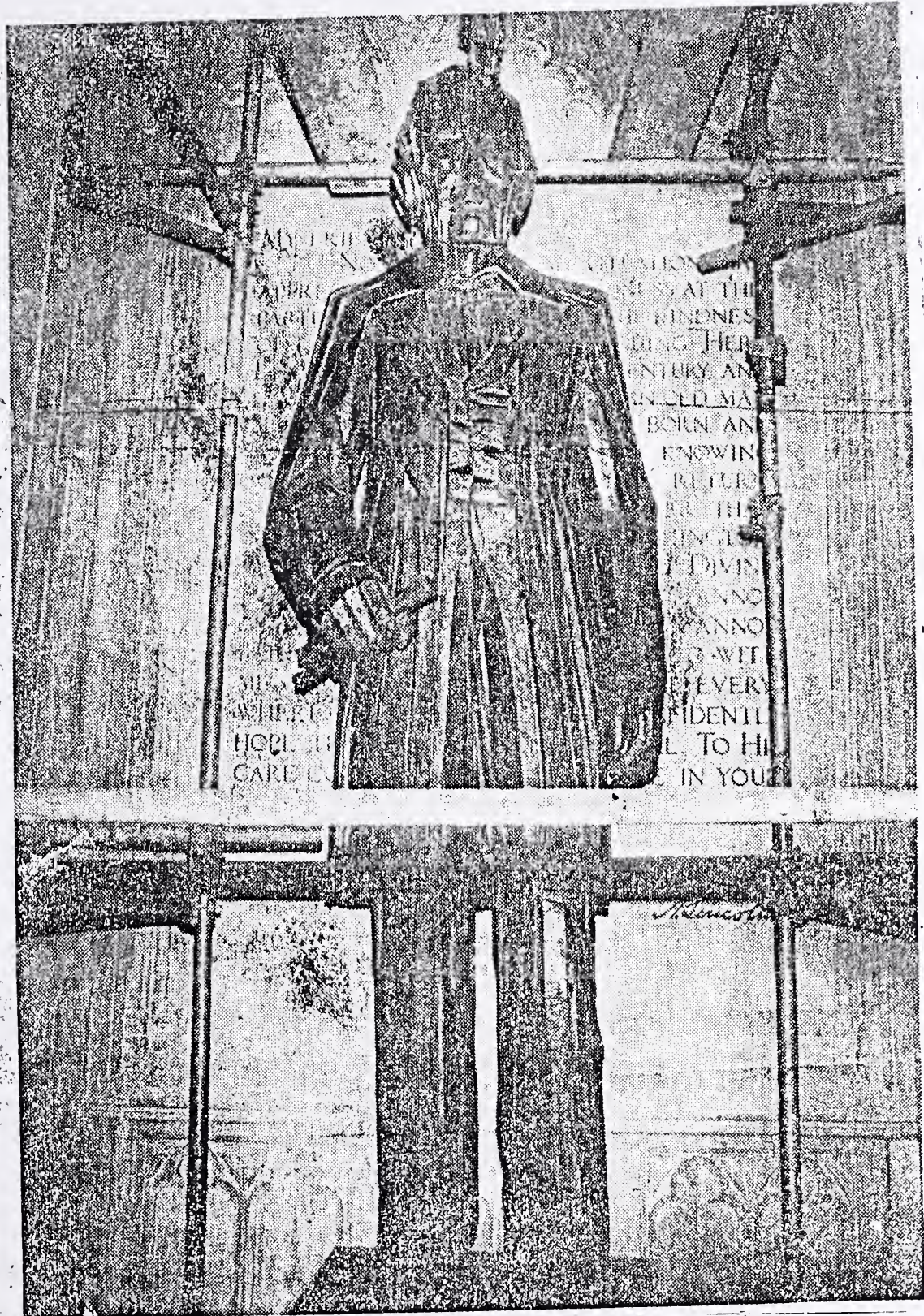
Who first approached whom about Joan Fitzgerald's doing a sculpture of Lincoln for the Cathedral is not clear. But the artist, an American who lives in Venice, has submitted to the Cathedral:

- a 1/4 scale model of the head, mounted on eight feet of plywood.
- a 1/2 scale model of the full figure in plaster.
- a 1/2 scale model of the full figure in bronze.
- the full-fledged, finished product.

As each model came before the committee, it failed to be accepted. At one time, the committee expressed "a willingness to cooperate with the artist in her revisions," and even commissioned the plaster model, but the work was, each time, ultimately rejected.

However, there it is, right where the artist wanted it, in the Lincoln Bay. For the moment, at any rate.

"The artist got stubborn and kept on pestering us, and there was pressure on us," said the Assistant Clerk of the Works, John Fanfani. It was apparently this un-



specified "pressure" that made the committee agree to pay the expense of shipping the statue. But they said "shipping." Fitzgerald sent the statue to them by air, and the Cathedral is now offering to pay only that part of the expense equivalent to sea costs. No one would disclose the actual cost.

A spokesman, who says there is nothing different about this transaction than in a dozen or so previous rejections of other Lincoln statues by other artists, would only acknowledge that the committee "did not have the type of budget" to transport around the world tons of bronze it knew in advance it didn't want.

Meanwhile, the bronze head she had sent at first was purchased by a Washington collector, Gilbert Kinney. (Fitzgerald is also represented in Washington by a bronze bust of Ezra Pound at the National Portrait Gallery and a sculpture of the first moon walk, owned but not currently exhibited, by the Air and Space Museum.)

Her friends in town, led by Ellen Barry, widow of playwright Philip Barry ("The Philadelphia Story"), are hoping someone in town will buy the 9-foot statue and perhaps donate it to some other institution, so that it won't have to be sent back.

The 9-foot bronze statue of Lincoln at the National Cathedral: "waiting to be crated up and sent to wherever the artist says she wants it."

FROM:
WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL
Mount Saint Alban
Washington, D.C. 20016

FOR RELEASE:
Friday, April 15, 1966

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WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Dean of Washington National Cathedral, has announced the designation of a new portion of the Cathedral as the "Abraham Lincoln Bay". His statement was made on April 15, the anniversary of the President's death.

Standing near the eventual site of the great west doors of the Cathedral, this location exactly counterbalances the George Washington Bay on the opposite side of the Cathedral. The Bay is 18 feet wide and 22 feet long, with its walls now standing in place.

The central feature of the Bay is expected to be a superb 8 foot statue of Lincoln; stained glass windows will illustrate highlights of his career; and special symbolic stone carving is planned. Scholars among the national Sponsors of this undertaking will give their expert advice on these embellishments.

Just as construction of the Washington Bay was made possible by subscriptions of individuals throughout the country, so too can Americans who admire Abraham Lincoln give their support to further this memorial to him.

Since there are no funds currently available for its completion and embellishment, individuals or groups may underwrite portions of the Bay, or make memorial gifts of particular items:

Building Stones, each	\$10
Ornamented Stones, each	25
3 Stone Wall Shields, each	70
2 Label Mould Terminations, each	325
3 Carved Bosses, each	800
1 Lancet Window	2,000
Marble Flooring	3,000
Carved Tympanum (Arched space above door)	3,700
1 Large Window, 3 Lancets, each	5,000
Statue of Lincoln (est.)	34,000

(more)

(Lincoln Bay ad 1)

This undertaking is supported by a national group of Sponsors which includes many leading Lincoln students and admirers throughout the country: Elden E. Billings, Washington, D.C.; The Hon. Edward W. Brooke, Boston, Mass.; The Hon. Ralph J. Bunche, New York, N.Y.; Congressman Paul Findley, Pittsfield, Ill.; Arnold Gates, Garden City, N.Y.; Carl Haverlin, Northridge, Calif.; R. Gerald McMurtry, Fort Wayne, Ind.; David C. Mearns, Washington, D.C.; Allan Nevins, San Marino, Calif.; Ralph G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; C. Percy Powell, Kensington, Md.; The Hon. Fred Schwengel, Washington, D.C.; Wayne C. Temple, Springfield, Ill.; Clyde C. Walton, Springfield, Ill.; Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, Austin, Tex.

In commenting on the inclusion of a Lincoln Bay as a memorial in the Washington National Cathedral, Dean Sayre said: "The gaunt face of Abraham Lincoln, graved on the pennies of the poor, musing among the visitors to the marble silence of his memorial by the Potomac, is the image of what every American would like himself to be. No softness hides the hard bone of combat and sacrifice. The mouth is without disguise, the chin firm against adversity. Yet deep in those shadowed eyes is forgiveness and trust and patience infinite. Every furrow of that beloved visage traces the wellspring of understanding that was in him - and deep down in us. The inviolate call of Destiny, the hard responsibility of emancipation: this is the glory we see reflected upon his face.

"Every generation of Lincoln's countrymen will build its own memorial to that man who was the prisoner of none. Some through social battle will be true to him; others, reconciling, shall be instruments of his vision. And we who are called in the 20th century to build a great shrine in the nation's capital - an eloquent token of its uniting faith - must also reflect the glory that was upon his life.

"Hence the Lincoln memorial in Washington Cathedral. His face in stone, the record of his testing writ in stained glass, a place by the great front door set aside for that man whose life is what we would wish our country's life to be. Abraham Lincoln, rooted in God, servant of all."



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LINCOLN BAY UNVEILED AT THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

by S.L. Carson

On Sunday, February 12, a very long awaited event finally took place. Under unusually balmy skies for a February, and on the 175th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Lincoln Bay was dedicated at the Washington National Cathedral.

The Episcopal Bishop of Washington, the Right Reverend John T. Walker, Dean of this National Cathedral, led the honored guests in the dedication accompanied by the Hartt School of Music Chamber Singers of the University of Hartford, Connecticut. Virtually every Lincoln Association in our nation's capital and the surrounding area was represented. The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia was represented by the Hon. Fred Schwengel, Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Hon. Paul Findley of the Board, Executive Vice President S.L. Carson (who also represented the Robert Todd Lincoln estate, Friends of Hildene of Manchester, Vermont), 1st Vice President Donald Dalton, Elden E. Billings, our Treasurer, and Velma Cherwek, our Secretary.¹ Over 200 special guests were present along with the usual Sunday worshippers.

A concerted effort has been made in the Lincoln bay to reflect the deep religious beliefs of Abraham Lincoln and the inspiration he has provided to Americans of all faiths. The bay is located at the west end of the north aisle and is designed as a counterpart of the George Washington Bay on the south side of the cathedral nave. It is diagonally across from the tomb of Woodrow Wilson.

The cathedral was begun in 1907. When construction had reached the point where this bay was to become a reality, a group of Washington area Lincoln scholars including members of the Lincoln Group, was invited to the cathedral and asked, "What time and place in Abraham Lincoln's life would Washington Cathedral want to recall in its Lincoln Bay?" Out of the discussion emerged the conviction that the Lincoln statue should depict the 16th President-elect as he stood cloaked in his famous shawl on the rear platform of a railroad car in Springfield, Illinois, bidding farewell to his friends on February 11, 1861. He had just begun to grow his beard and this is depicted in a statue that at first seems too short until one sees Lincoln is shown slightly bowed under the shawl already shouldering the cares of the nation.

At that time, Lincoln made one of his most personal statements and the occasion is considered by some scholars to be one of the more emotional times of his life. In time, the Building Committee decided that this moving statement should be inscribed on the wall behind the statue. Lincoln's statement:

MY FRIENDS:

NO ONE, NOT IN MY SITUATION, CAN APPRECIATE MY FEELING OF SADNESS AT THIS PARTING. TO THIS PLACE, AND THE KINDNESS OF THESE PEOPLE, I OWE EVERYTHING. HERE I HAVE LIVED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, AND HAVE PASSED FROM A YOUNG TO AN OLD MAN. HERE MY CHILDREN HAVE BEEN BORN, AND ONE IS BURIED. I NOW LEAVE, NOT KNOWING WHEN OR WHETHER EVER I MAY RETURN, WITH A TASK BEFORE ME GREATER THAN THAT WHICH RESTED UPON WASHINGTON. WITHOUT THE ASSISTENCE OF THAT DIVINE BEING WHO EVER ATTENDED HIM, I CANNOT SUCCEED. WITH THAT ASSISTENCE I CANNOT FAIL. TRUSTING IN HIM, WHO CAN GO WITH ME, AND REMAIN WITH YOU, AND BE EVERYWHERE FOR GOOD, LET US CONFIDENTLY HOPE THAT ALL WILL YET BE WELL. TO HIS CARE COMMENDING YOU, AS I HOPE IN YOUR PRAYERS YOU WILL COMMEND ME, I BID YOU AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL. A. LINCOLN.

1. Lincoln Group President Ed Steers was representing the Lincoln Group at the annual wreath-laying ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial while Secretary Joan L. Chaconas had traveled to Gettysburg to participate in the special ceremonies opening the Lincoln Image Exhibit at Gettysburg College. All of the Lincoln Group officers had a busy day honoring Mr. Lincoln on his birthday.

The heroic, warm bronze statue showing Lincoln's enigmatic smile now stands on a marble base in the bay and is the work of the eminent American sculptor Walker Hancock of Gloucester, Massachusetts who was present for the ceremonies.

But this is not the whole bay by any means! Above and to the right of this statue is a large, three-lancet stained glass window - of fire. It is dedicated to the President's son Robert Todd Lincoln who was Secretary of War to two presidents, Ambassador to Great Britain, and President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and to one of his daughter Mary Lincoln Isham and her son Lincoln Isham. Their names are inscribed on the window sill below each lancet. The Building Committee chose this dedication because of a bequest in 1939 to the cathedral by Mrs. Isham for a memorial to her father Robert, and to her son Lincoln Isham because of a very large bequest he left to the cathedral upon his death in 1971. Although never mentioned, there is added poignancy in that further down the cathedral on the same wall is a memorial to a noted diplomat Henry White, who in his younger years was Robert's secretary in London and who is the sole source for the account of the death of Robert's only son, the President's grandson who died at age 16 abroad.

For the glass of this window an American artist, Robert Pinart, was commissioned to suggest in abstract design the conflict between the states of the Union followed by healing or reconciliation, which is also symbolized in the tympanum stone carving beneath the window. The dark reds symbolize the depth of battle agony in the War and the assassination of Lincoln that so deeply affected the life of the nation. Blues and greys in the glass suggest troops locked in combat, with smoky opalescent glass symbolic of the battle gunsmoke. In the upper areas of the glass, yellows and golds suggest fields of wheat and corn, the return of peace. This striking window must be seen! It was fabricated in the Reston, Va. studio of Dieter Goldkuhle, who also constructed the separate single lancet window in the east wall of the bay depicting the President's mother Nancy Hanks and beloved stepmother Sarah Bush whose hand is shown resting on the shoulder of young Abe. Designed by artist Brenda Belfield, this window was given by Dr. Lent C. Johnson and his family.

Beneath the Robert Lincoln Window, the impressive tympanum shows two military caps flanking a deep cleft bridged by a large olive branch over which are the words: WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE.

The center panel in the marble flooring of the bay contains a five-pointed star composed of 21 Lincoln head pennies set in buff colored terrazzo surrounded by a ring of 13 pennies. The 34 coins here symbolize the number of states in the Union in 1861. Overhead, the seven carved vaulting bosses derive their imagery from the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and were sculptured by Theodore C. Barbarossa and carved in situ by Vincent Palumbo, Frank Zic and John Guarente.

Finally, beside this magnificent bay is the dedicatory inscription composed of the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre Jr., dean emeritus of the cathedral and grandson of Woodrow Wilson: ABRAHAM LINCOLN WHOSE LONELY SOUL GOD KINDLED IS HERE REMEMBERED BY A PEOPLE THEIR CONFLICT HEALED BY THE TRUTH THAT MARCHES ON.

As if there were not proof enough, as the service ended the sun broke through the clouds of winter - and shone directly on the face of Lincoln.....



Dr. John Kelly, former criminologist and editor of the "International Review of Criminal Policy" for the United Nations, will present a talk marking the 119th anniversary of the Lincoln Assassination. Dr. Kelly, who has served as chairman of the Criminal Justice Department at the University of Delaware, now teaches courses entitled, "The Study of Murder" and "The Kennedy Assassination". The topic of Professor Kelly's program will be "Presidenticide: Acts of Violence Directed Against the Commander in Chief from George Washington to Ronald Reagan". This presentation will begin at 1 p.m. at Ford's Theatre NHS on April 13. Admission is free. For further information call 426-6924.

Church and state: reflections on Lincoln's statue at the National Cathedral

Washington

On Christmas afternoon, hundreds of people shivered from the cold into the great National Cathedral on Wisconsin Avenue. Carols rose to echo in the vaulted chamber. Some visitors examined the stained glass windows or wandered through the smaller chapels on the floors below.

In one corner of the nave, three people stood beside a somber statue of Abraham Lincoln. A middle-aged man read quietly to a blind old man and woman, obviously his parents, the words on a plaque beside the statue. He read in Spanish, stopping to translate a line at a time. They listened as reverently as if he were speaking a prayer.

The two of us who stopped beside them for a moment were touched by the scene. Since then it has occurred to me that any American would be moved by it, but in today's political climate some would see in it a significance that was not there.

It is not unique, but certainly unusual, to have a statue of a president inside a church. It seems more fitting inside the National Cathedral than in just any church. But this one may have been placed there mainly to go with the words on the plaque.

They are Lincoln's farewell remarks to his neighbors at Springfield, as he headed for Washington to take up the presidency amid threats of civil war, 125 years ago next

U.S.A.



ERNEST B. FURGURSON
CHIEF OF THE SUN'S WASHINGTON BUREAU

month. He spoke without a text, and there are variations in the transcriptions of exactly what he said.

But the overriding thought is in every version. As the Springfield paper had it next morning, the president-elect expressed his sadness at parting, his appreciation to his friends, his attachment to home, his belief that the task before him was greater than what had faced George Washington. And then he said:

"Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for

good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

Like so many of Lincoln's words, those are heavy with both foreboding and humility. That is what impressed me Christmas day, that and the attention focused by the old man and woman who in my mind were refugees from political oppression far away.

Yet I looked around me as I walked on, to see who else had noticed Lincoln and his admirers. I half expected someone in the capital's ongoing dialogue over church and state to step up and say "Aha! See, there's proof!"

To those pushing school prayer, public support for private schools and a loose interpretation of the First Amendment, Lincoln's words would be one more item of supporting evidence. That he asked his neighbors for their prayers, and said that without divine help he could never succeed, would go into their file along with material to back their contention that the Founding Fathers agreed with them.

"Our values as a free people and the central values of the Judeo-Christian tradition are flesh of the flesh, blood of the blood," Education Secretary William Bennett contends. "From the Judeo-Christian tradition come our values, our principles, the animating spirit of our institutions. The tradition

and our tradition are entangled. They are welded together. When we have disdain for our religious tradition we have disdain for ourselves."

While Mr. Bennett's position is arguable, most Americans might accept that much of it. But there is a logical gap between that generality and his assertion that therefore the government should provide vouchers to parents to pay for private, including religious, education.

Attorney General Edwin Meese and Mr. Bennett spiritedly oppose recent Supreme Court decisions upholding separation of church and state. The education secretary maintains that the historical record shows the First Amendment was intended to rule out official preference of one religion over another, but not recognition of religion in general.

But that historical record, including events of 200 years ago this week, speaks against him.

On Jan. 16, 1786, the Virginia General Assembly passed Thomas Jefferson's Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom, the direct forerunner of the First Amendment of the U.S. Bill of Rights. Ten years earlier, the burden of supporting the Anglican church had been removed from Virginia taxpayers, but there was widespread backing for providing tax money to all Christian churches. Jefferson's thoroughly debated bill opposed

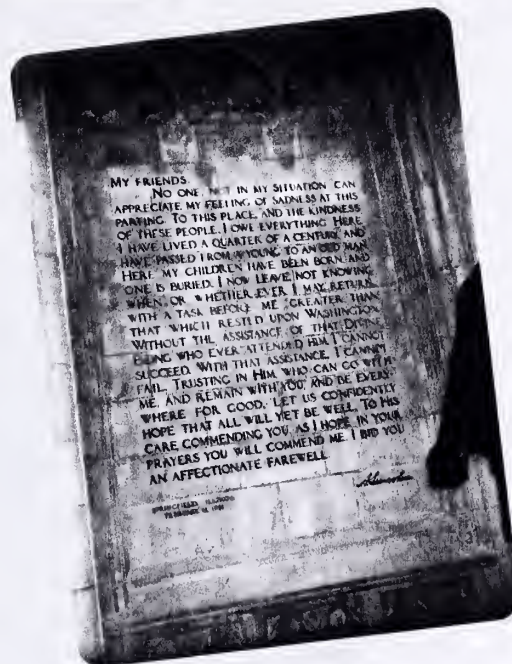
that.

It expressed his belief that "Almighty God hath created the mind free," and "no civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions." Jefferson, like Washington, Lincoln and many other presidents, had no hesitation in praising Almighty God. But his measure and the Bill of Rights that followed were clear about overlapping the deity and the government.

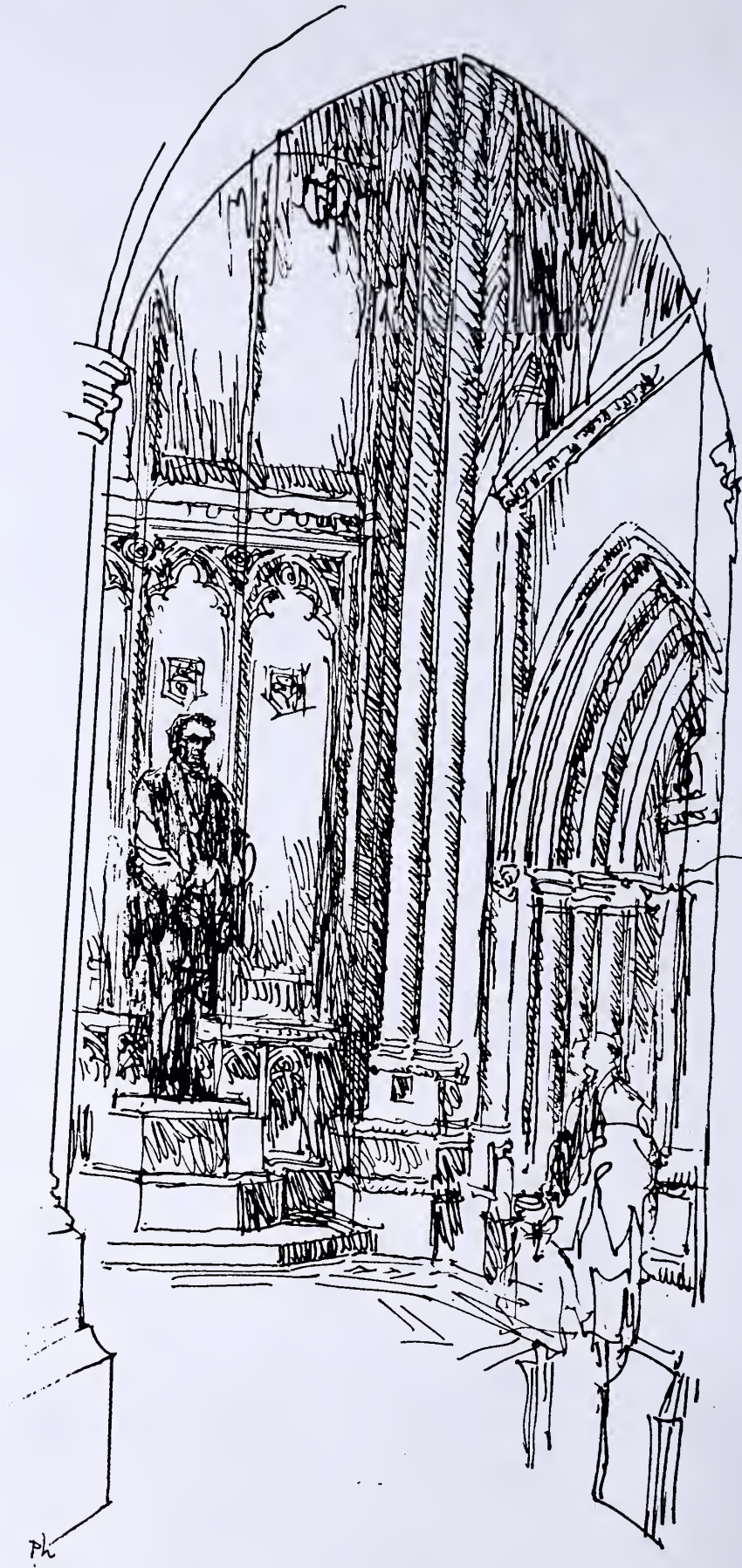
Those who insist that the First Amendment is unclear when it says, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," are referred to the proceedings of the First Congress as it debated the Bill of Rights.

That body was offered three other versions that would have restricted the First Amendment's ban to preferring one religion over another. It defeated all three. The very theory that Mr. Bennett and colleagues assert today was specifically considered and specifically rejected.

The old couple listening as Lincoln's words were translated at the National Cathedral very likely came from a country where there is only one dominant religion. It would be natural if to them, those words blurred church and state together. But this is now a nation of some 3,000 separate religious bodies, many with no link at all to the Judeo-Christian tradition. Its highest officials should understand that.



Washington National Cathedral
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Washington Cathedral - photo in safe

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WASH. NAT'L CATHEDRAL

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Abraham Lincoln and the present generation

The gaunt face of Abraham Lincoln, graved on the pennies of the poor, musing among the visitors to the marble silence of his memorial by the Potomac, is the image of what every American would like himself to be. No softness hides the hard bone of combat and sacrifice. The mouth is without disguise, the chin firm against adversity. Yet deep in those shadowed eyes is forgiveness and trust and patience infinite. Every furrow of that beloved visage traces the wellspring of understanding that was in him — and deep down in us. The inviolate call of Destiny, the hard responsibility of emancipation: this is the glory we see reflected upon his face.

Every generation of Lincoln's countrymen will build its own memorial to that man who was the prisoner of none. Some through social battle will be true to him; others, reconciling, shall be instruments of his vision. And we who are called in the Twentieth Century to build a great shrine in the nation's capital — an eloquent token of its uniting faith — must also reflect the glory that was upon his life.

Hence the Lincoln memorial in Washington Cathedral. His face in stone, the record of his testing writ in stained glass, a place by the great front door set aside for that man whose life is what we would wish our country's life to be: Abraham Lincoln, rooted in God, servant of all. . . .

F. B. SAYRE, JR.



Thus it is that the Abraham Lincoln Bay forms a significant part of the plans for the completion of Washington Cathedral. Some twenty years will elapse before the whole structure stands, but even now the walls of this special bay are in place. Eighteen feet wide and twenty-two feet long, it should have, as its central feature, a superb statue of Lincoln.

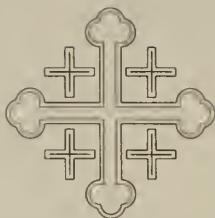
Its site is placed in symmetrical balance with the George Washington Bay, the construction of which was made possible by subscriptions of Masons throughout the country. So too can Americans who admire Abraham Lincoln give their aid to the completion and embellishment of this lovely memorial to him.

Individuals or groups may underwrite portions of the Bay, or make memorial gifts of particular items:

Building Stones, each	\$ 10
Ornamented Stones, each	25
3 Stone Wall Shields, each	70
2 Label Mould Terminations, each	325
3 Carved Bosses, each	800
1 Lancet Window	2,000
Marble Flooring	3,000
Carved Tympanum (Arched space above door) . . .	3,700
1 Large Window, 3 Lancets, each	5,000
Statue of Lincoln	(est.) 34,000

This undertaking is supported by a national group of Sponsors. You may take your personal part by returning the enclosed envelope with your gift for the Abraham Lincoln Bay.

*Artist's sketch of the Abraham Lincoln Bay
with its statue, located near the Great West Doors
of the Washington National Cathedral.*



S P O N S O R S

A national committee of scholars and admirers of Abraham Lincoln has been formed. They will give advice and support to this undertaking that will honor his memory.

ELDEN E. BILLINGS

Past President,

The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia

THE HON. EDWARD W. BROOKE

Attorney General, Boston, Massachusetts

THE HON. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Under Secretary, United Nations

THE HON. PAUL FINDLEY

Congressman,

Twentieth District (Lincoln's), Illinois

ARNOLD GATES

President,

Civil War Round Table of New York

CARL HAVERLIN

Lincoln Collector and Scholar,

Northridge, California

R. GERALD McMURTRY

Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation,

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Member, U.S. Civil War Centennial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

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RALPH G. NEWMAN

Proprietor, Abraham Lincoln Book Shop,

Chicago, Illinois

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Springfield, Illinois

CLYDE C. WALTON

State Historian, Illinois

THE HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH

Senator for Texas;

Board of Governors, D. C. Lincoln Group

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL
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